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value; and lacks all reference to the numerous contributions of Asmus, whom, however, they mention in their Preface. The Preface deals rather summarily with the MSS, the reader being referred to the *Recherches*. There is an excellent index.

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*A Companion to Latin Studies*. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by JOHN EDWIN SANDYS. Third edition. Cambridge, 1921. Pp. xxxv+891.

In a review of the first edition of this work (*Classical Philology*, VII, 92 ff.) the prediction was made that the book would be a great success. This was a safe assertion in view of the demand for such a handbook and the obvious merits of the work. A second edition was called for in 1912, and the third has now appeared.

The work of revision has been restricted by the desire of the editors to retain the original pagination. In only a few cases has the make-up of the page and even of the line been disturbed.

In chapter i ("Geography and Ethnology of Italy") the articles on geography and ethnology are unchanged except for the addition of a few bibliographical items; in the article on topography the editor has incorporated the results of recent excavations and has made the necessary additions to the bibliography. In chapter ii ("Fauna and Flora") the article on invertebrates was revised in the second edition; in the third the article on the flora has undergone many changes. In chapter iii ("History") the section on chronology is unchanged; but numerous items have been added to the chronological tables, while others have been deleted, changed, or transferred, not always without confusion; e.g., page 117, under the year 327, "First plebeian Dictator" has been deleted, but "First instance of 'prorogatio imperii'" remains; on the following page, however, the editor has inserted, under the year 307, "First 'prorogatio imperii' by Senate"; on page 134 under the year 14 (B.C.) the gap left by transferring the notice of the *monumentum Ancyranum* to 14 A.D. has been filled by inserting "Privileges conferred on the Jews by Agrippa," which repeats the item immediately preceding. Chapters iv ("Religion and Mythology") and v ("Private Antiquities") are substantially unchanged, except for the addition of a few bibliographical items, especially references to Blümner's *Privataltertümer*. In chapter vi ("Public Antiquities") the first nine sections contain a few additions to the bibliography; in section 10 the description of the process of weaving has been rewritten and one or two minor changes are made; the revision in the remaining sections is confined to the bibliographies. In chapter vii ("Art") the article on sculpture has been revised in a few places, and numerous additions have been made to the bibliographies. A few textual changes are found

in chapter viii ("Literature") and a number of additions to the bibliographies. In chapter ix there are some minor alterations in the article on epigraphy; references to Sandys' Latin *Epigraphy* have been inserted throughout and the bibliography has been considerably enlarged. In the article on "Palaeography" the paragraph on the school of Tours has been revised, and the bibliography has been brought up to date. The only changes made in the rest of the volume are additions to the bibliography, except that in chapter x, section 3 (p. 846), the date of the grammarian Virgilius Maro is inserted ("probably 650," following Manitius as against Zimmer, who dates him *ca.* 460).

Three American works might well have been mentioned: page 210, W. W. Mooney, *Travel among the Ancient Romans*, page 501, F. W. Clark's dissertation (Chicago) *The Influence of Sea-Power on the History of the Roman Republic*, and page 589, Duffield Osborne's *Engraved Gems*. The statement in regard to Lord Cromer's essay (p. 409) seems out of place in a third edition; on the same page the date of Boissier's *L'Afrique romaine* still reads 1991; pages 693 and 714, Gercke-Norden's *Einleitung* should be cited in the second edition (1912); page 782, the transcription of the Leiden Pliny has been corrected to read *liber II* (i.e., V) instead of *liber u* (i.e., V). The numeral seems almost certainly *u*—the cross-stroke is more in evidence in Chatelain's reproduction; page 784, read *carthagini* for *carthagine* in the transcription of the Harley MS of Cicero's *De Oratore*; pages 845 and 848, Sandys' *History of Classical Scholarship* is cited in the second instead of the third edition; page 651, the date of Cicero's *De partitione oratoria* is given as 46, though *ca.* 54 seems to be the date now generally accepted.

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*Aristotle. On Coming-to-Be and Passing-Away (De Generatione et Corruptione). A Revised Text, with Introduction and Commentary.* By HAROLD H. JOACHIM. Oxford University Press; American Branch. 9.70.

This, like many post-war books, has a long and interesting history. Professor Joachim's chair is Logic. He is not a professional philologist, but his study of this treatise began thirty years ago in the Oxford Aristotelian Society, under the guidance of Bywater. Returning to the subject in 1910 with a view to preparing a translation for the series edited by Mr. Ross, he found that no mere translation would make this obscure work intelligible to modern readers, and so undertook this commentary which was completed in 1915, and now at last is published with acknowledgments to many Oxford and other scholars who have assisted him with counsel, or with the loan or collations of manuscripts. And so that *rara avis*, the Aristotelian specialist, has one more excellent English edition of a fundamental Aristotelian treatise to place at his "beddes head" on the shelf of "Aristotle and his philosophie."